

# THE AMERICAN

JOURNAL OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, THE ARTS, AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

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PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1886.

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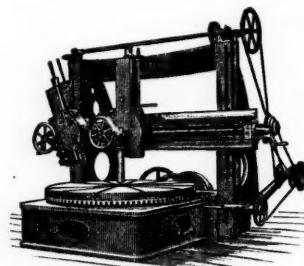
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# THE AMERICAN.

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## REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE President is back at his duties in Washington where, it is reported, the "decorators" have been doing their best to ruin the delicate tinting of the White House in his absence. One of the first matters called to his attention has been the grievances of the American steamship lines. Thus far the policy of this Administration, and especially of the Postmaster-General, has had the tendency to drive from the ocean the few merchant steamships we have been able to keep afloat upon it. If the policy inaugurated by Mr. Vilas is to continue, the whole carrying trade in the waters south of us will pass to Spanish and Spanish-American lines, and the vessels which now fly the American flag will have to be sold to these rivals or some other. To Mr. Vilas and Mr. Bayard this prospect may not be an unpleasing one; especially the former may welcome the prospect of such an ample revenge upon the companies which disputed his omnipotence last year. But Mr. Cleveland, although far from sound in his views of our national commercial interests, has probably more sense than to suppose that the interests of the country would be promoted or the credit of his administration increased by this result. At any rate he heard the representatives of these companies with very marked patience and interest, which quite consoled them for finding Mr. Bayard too busy to give them an audience.

WITH what is it, by the way, that Mr. Bayard is so busy? Is it with the negotiation of a treaty of reciprocity with Canada? Such a treaty is the pet craze of nearly every one who gets possession of the State Department. Mr. Evarts and Mr. Frelinghuysen (but not Mr. Blaine) were as desirous of this kind of an adjustment of our difficulties with Canada as is Mr. Bayard. Mr. Evarts's predecessor negotiated with Mr. George Brown, of Toronto, the treaty which lies in a pigeon-hole of the department made abortive by the refusal of the Senate to listen to the proposal. Ever since the abrogation of the treaty of 1854, the Canadians have been pressing for some such arrangement as that under which they profited so largely at our expense. And no sooner is a new Secretary of State ensconced in his office, than the chance of making himself immortal by a treaty of reciprocity with Canada is held up before his eyes by the British representative at Washington. That Mr. Bayard had jumped at the bait which caught wiser men seemed very likely; and the very plain intimation from Sir John Macdonald some weeks ago that he expected the revival, of reciprocity with the United States made the matter still more probable. And now a Boston newspaper, friendly to the Administration, publishes what purports to be the text of a convention to settle the difficulties with Canada, by reducing the duties on fish on our side, throwing open all the fisheries to our seamen, and establishing a list of articles in which there shall be absolute free trade between the two countries.

The genuineness of the document is at once called in question in a diplomatic way at both Ottawa and Washington. But there is no plump denial from either capital. At Washington we are told that negotiations are still in an unsettled state; which may be true and yet this document be the one which both parties are considering. At Ottawa there is an appearance of more candor in declaring that the ministry know nothing about the document; but along with this there is much more indignation at the sender of the despatch to Boston than is usually shown against the author of a canard. It is threatened that if detected he shall receive condign punishment. Nor is it any argument against the supposed treaty that it reproduces with much exactness the list of articles which were specified in the convention of 1854. Just the same list was given in Mr. George Brown's treaty, which was submitted to

our government in President Grant's second administration. In spite of all the changes which have taken place in the industrial system of our country since 1854, the Canadians believe they will secure the free admission of the agricultural produce and the coarse manufactures, which were the main products of both countries at that date. They ask of us free admission to the splendid market for these things which our tariff policy has created on American soil, but they do not propose to admit free of duty any of the manufactures which have been developed by that policy.

We warn Mr. Bayard that he is wasting his time in such a negotiation. His proposed treaty will have just four classes of opponents. The first is the fishermen of New England, to whom it gives nothing they have not got already, or which they cannot procure by a proper use of the special powers with which this administration has been invested by Congress, while it throws our market open to Canadian fish. The second is the manufacturers of New England and of the whole country, who are to get nothing in exchange for the immense concessions made to Canada. The third is the whole farming population of our Northern States, who are invited to accept a new competitor in the home market secured them by the Tariff, but are given nothing in return except the empty advantage of sending coals to Newcastle, exporting food and the like to Canada. The fourth is the great body of immigrant Americans, who have been outraged by the inertness of the State Department in the matter of the rights of our fishermen, and who do not mean to see our neighbors bully us into abandoning our position, that what we want is not a new treaty but a vigorous enforcement of the rights we already possess. If Mr. Bayard can carry his treaty over such opposition as this, he will prove himself a very big man indeed.

MR. CARLISLE gave fifty-seven chairmanships of committees to Democratic members from the South. No less than twenty-five of these have been refused renomination by their constituents. And about the same proportion of men who did not get chairmanships have been invited to stay at home. Still more curiously, only one Democratic member of the committee on elections has been renominated. This is traced to the general dissatisfaction with that committee, not for its sins but its good deeds. Many Democratic members stayed away from its sessions rather than be responsible for the dirty work expected of them in unseating Republicans who had been elected, as in the case of Mr. Romeis. This gave the Republican members an advantage, as they had no dirty work to do and no reason for absenting themselves. For this remissness all but Mr. Turner, of Georgia, have been sacrificed to the resentments of the party leaders.

This seems to show that men like Mr. Carlisle are taking an active part in securing a stiff Democratic delegation from the Southern States in the next Congress. It is this which explains the confidence shown by the Speaker as to the prospects of a sweeping reduction of the Tariff at an early date. From this Congress he can expect nothing of the sort, for the forces which frustrated that in its first session will continue to operate through the second. It must therefore be the next Congress he has his eye on, and his success and that of his friends in manipulating the nominating conventions must have inspired this prophecy.

And of course the Free Trade leaders have not overlooked New York in their attention to Democratic constituencies. Quite a number of Democratic members from that city and Brooklyn voted against Mr. Morrison's Tariff bill. They were warned by the new interest of the Irish Democrats in the Tariff that a vote for Free Trade might cost them their seat. But now their renominations are contested on the ground that they betrayed their party, and it is quite possible that they will be set aside and can-

dicates nominated who can be depended on to vote for "what the party chooses." In that case the Republicans will have a fine opportunity to increase their delegation in Congress, if they will have the good sense to nominate Irish Republicans, or Republicans liked and trusted by the Irish in those districts. But if they show as little wit as they did in the last state campaign, and even in the presidential contests of 1880 and 1884, no opportunity will avail them anything.

Mr. Hewitt is not quite decided to become a candidate for renomination. He is disheartened by the failure of his bill to amend custom-house methods in the administration of our Tariff laws, and blames Messrs. Morrison and Randall about equally for tacking it on to their bills for Tariff revision, instead of letting it stand on its own merits. He ascribes this action to jealousy, and thinks the city of New York needs a representative with more power to impress his convictions upon Congress. We have had many occasions of dissent from Mr. Hewitt's economic opinions; but we should greatly regret his retirement from Congress. There is no man in the House of higher character and better intentions, and his party can ill afford the loss of a man of his experience and integrity.

CHIEF CONSTRUCTOR WILSON of the Navy Department has made a report on the condition and prospects of the navy, which shows exactly how we stand as compared with the nations of Europe. We have twenty-five wooden ships and six iron-clads, none of them armed with guns of modern capacity or able to move with great speed. In four years we shall have added eighteen steel-built vessels at a cost of about \$20,000,000, under the appropriations already voted for that purpose. They will be armed with guns supposed to hit an object at twelve miles distance. Seven are to carry the heaviest armor in use; the rest are built to combine speed with strength. One is to be a fast cruiser for the discharge of dynamite shells, and capable of sailing twenty knots an hour. This will be built by the inventors under the inspection of the navy department, and if it be successful will be followed by contracts for others after the same model. When these ships are completed, we shall be able to take rank in naval armament with the second-rate powers of Europe, but will be still inferior to England, France, Germany, Italy and Russia.

MR. ATKINS, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has involved himself and his bureau in a controversy with friends of the Indians, in which he does not come off with much credit. One of his especial reforms in the administration of the agencies has been to deprive the agents of the power to appoint the clerks who have to do the work under them, and often in their absence. As the law stands, the agents are entirely responsible for the conduct of these clerks, and would have to make up any deficiency which was due to their misconduct. For this reason it is just and even necessary that they should have the choice of these men, as very much must be put in their care in the unavoidable absence of the agents at other parts of the reservations. But Mr. Atkins seems to have seen a fine chance of increasing his patronage and of providing for his impecunious friends among the Democrats of Tennessee. So the agency clerks were removed and others sent from Washington to take their place. As a consequence several of the best agents in the service resigned, and others may be expected to do so as soon as they realize the position to which they are reduced by this order. Not only their estates but their reputation is placed at the mercy of a set of irresponsible clerks, of whose character they presumably know nothing whatever. If the bureau is to continue these appointments, there must be some arrangements by which such clerks shall furnish the government with the same securities as are now exacted of the agents themselves.

THE Republicans of Minnesota have held their State Convention, and adopted a platform which fully illustrates the wide contrast which exists between the Republicanism of that State

and that of its sister commonwealths. Elsewhere Republicanism stands for the strict discharge of the obligations of the nation to its creditors, for the maintenance of a sound and honest currency, and for protection to American industry. But the Republicans of Minnesota seem to want none of these things. Speaking for the only Northern State that ever repudiated its just debts, they demand the forcible reduction of the interest on the national debt to three per cent., and the free coinage of silver. We are not surprised that this is followed by a demand for "a revision of the tariff so that taxation on the necessities of life shall be reduced." Suppose we begin by reducing the duty on imported wheat, so that Canada may compete in the markets of New England with the flour of the North-west.

The truth is that Minnesota is by far too much of a foreign community to be in hearty sympathy with the policy of the country in many essential respects. Its Scandinavian settlers are fine people in the main, and are in general sympathy with the Republican party as that which abolished slavery. They have never had a taste of the misery which free trade can inflict upon our Western States, and they have not mastered its effects upon their own country, where its ravages have been a chief cause of the great emigration from homes dear to those who have left them for a foreign land. And their comparative political inexperience leaves them more open to the seductions of demagogic theorists, than any population of Americans would be.

THE candidacy of Mr. Henry George for Mayor of New York, is by no means the least interesting bit of current politics. As more than 30,000 citizens signed the request that he should be a candidate, and promised to contribute a dollar each to defray the expenses, Mr. George became eligible and was nominated by the Labor Party on a platform which he probably wrote. It deplores the oppression of the laboring classes through the want of cheap and decent housing in the lower part of the city, while so much of the island lies idle in the hands of speculators, who hold it for a higher price. And it proposes to take the taxes off all that kind of property, and put them on land alone. By this means the lot owners are to be forced either to surrender their lots or build on them. And it bases this proposal on the fact that these lots owe their value not to any outlay made on them, but to their proximity to the 1,500,000 people who are gathered in and around New York city. The "unearned increment" Mr. George and his friends think should go to the community, and not to individuals.

We do not see how Mr. George's election as Mayor of New York would help matters much, even on his own theory of the matter. But we may admit that his theory is more nearly applicable to unoccupied city lots than to any other form of land. But we again suggest that the right way to test the truth of the theory is not by meddling with the property rights which prevail in any existing city, but by constructing a new city on this new principle. There are plenty of good sites to be had. Mr. George's disciples are numerous enough to constitute an ample population for one. Should it prove the home of undiluted happiness and prosperity, which the school are bound to hope, then the new doctrine will acquire an immense prestige from its success. If it should be a failure because Mr. George's taxation of land was found to cut the nerves of enterprise and energy, and because capital was seen to be as needful as labor to its success, then the world will have detected the hollowness of a specious piece of economic quackery.

Mr. George's followers display that impatience with the exercise of private judgment which is the earmark of all communists and communizers. One of them is quoted as threatening that the whole machinery of the Trades' Unions will be employed to secure votes and "to keep the Union men from 'scabbing' it on election day. . . . Anyone who votes with the old parties will be spotted, and we will make it hot for him after election day." This is a form of threats not calculated to help the cause. Freemen will not bear them.

ON the top of the other political scandals in Ohio come shameful exposures as to the management of the state prison, during the period when Governor Hoadly was at the head of the State government. It is charged that certain office-holders enriched themselves by extensive peculation of materials furnished the prison, that an expert convict was employed in the forgery of false election returns, and that,—incredible as it may seem,—burglars were let out to pursue their trade for the benefit of their keepers! And more recently, it is said, an attempt has been made to poison with corrosive sublimate two of the convicts who had betrayed the prison officials.

Under the management of the McLean Ring the politics of Ohio seem to have touched a lower level, in several particulars, than ever was known in any other American state. Even Tweed kept the convicts of New York under lock and key, nor did we ever hear that he enlisted their services in perpetrating election frauds.

THE curious joint canvass for the Tennessee governorship, between the two Taylor brothers, goes on, to the delectation of the whole country. The impression made on the crowds is variously estimated, but we do not hesitate to say that in the argument the Republican brother, "Alf," has the advantage. He proposes, among other things, to aid the State work of education with appropriations from the national surplus,—a measure which every liberal and fair son of Tennessee should endorse, and which is but feebly represented in the alternative plan proposed by the Democratic brother: *i. e.*, to apply to educational purposes the proceeds of public land sales. Alfred describes this as "selling the boy's estate in order to send him to school." One good outcome of this joint canvass is the enforcement upon the public mind in the South, of the claim of a Republican candidate to fair treatment and a decent hearing. That, of itself, is a great gain. And if the Democratic candidate should be chosen, it is satisfactory that he is not yet another of the Confederate brigadiers, but comes of a staunch Union stock. It is a good thing to break the gray line of succession, for once.

THE Indiana Republicans are making a gallant contest, led with great spirit and ability by Senator Harrison, whose reëlection is now in issue. The common impression is that the shameful gerrymander of the Legislature makes it impossible for the Republicans to have a majority of its members, even if their State ticket should be elected, but we decline to take this view of the subject, while the case is before the people. Mr. Harrison is presenting it so well that they may well decline to satisfy the partisan trick by which it was intended to unseat him.

THE Atlanta *Constitution* continues to urge the need of restoring the State banking system, with power to issue notes for local circulation. The Boston *Advertiser*, in reply, challenges its "assumption that the local banks of the South cannot issue circulating bank notes under a national charter as well as under State laws. The national banks of Atlanta are privileged to supply the requirements of a local circulation as fully as though they were operating under State charters, and their notes are as sure to be paid under the present system as the national government is to continue in existence." We find it hard to believe that the intelligent and well-informed people who edit the *Advertiser* believe that the banks of Atlanta are as free to issue notes for local or any other kind of circulation, as they would be under the best regulated State system. Under no such system would an increase in their circulation have to be obtained by purchasing for deposit public securities at a high premium, in order to obtain leave to issue ninety per cent. of the amount in notes. If it better pays the banks of our large cities to sell off their bonds for the sake of the premium, and withdraw their circulation, what must be the case in Atlanta, where money necessarily commands a far higher interest?

A RECENT paragraph in THE AMERICAN on the proposed "listing" of Georgia bonds on the New York stock exchange,

has particularly excited the ire of one of our Southern contemporaries, the Chattanooga *Times*, whose attitude is very often that of a sensible journal, and whose heat in this case we therefore venture to depurate. It asserts that the State of Georgia is not now a borrower, having placed its bonds "at par and above," and it denounces very vigorously both the issue and the use of the repudiated Bullock bonds. The latter branch of the question is an old and well-worn matter: it is only needful to say, now, that the stain of state repudiation is very difficult to efface, and that our Chattanooga critic, if it should live a thousand years, will find the conclusions of history still disinclined to take the side which it affects to regard as so plain.

THERE was a curious manifestation of partisan scheming in the Democratic camps in Philadelphia, early in the week, which, however, came to its end after flourishing for a day or so. The scheme was to defeat the nomination of Judge Gordon, and while the idiocy of such an idea, from any point of view, public or partisan, was appalling, it nevertheless was warmly cherished for a time. Its sponsors, to the further amazement of observing people, appeared to be Mr. Postmaster Harrity and his political "workers," who operate under the general orders of Mr. Randall. This was truly amazing, because if there is any one official in Philadelphia who ought now to attend to the business for which the public pays him a handsome salary, it is the Postmaster. However, about twenty-four to forty-eight hours of the proposal to defeat Judge Gordon awakened such a storm of criticism and outcry that the plot miserably collapsed, leaving only a bad smell behind, so far as it was individually concerned. It has had, nevertheless, two good results: (1) it has emphasized the demand for a reputable and competent judiciary, proving once more that jobbing in judgeships will not be tolerated; and (2) it has afforded new proof that public opinion, when fully aroused, is very apt to have a strong influence in political affairs. This latter lesson needs to be often taught, and may need repetition in Philadelphia in the near future.

THE proposal to lease the city gas works to a company of responsible capitalists is now definitely before the city councils, and receives the general support of our newspapers. The advantages it offers are: (1) the entire removal of the works and its staff from city politics; (2) a larger profit to the city than has been obtained from its management by the Gas Trust; (3) its return, after a definite term of years, to the control of the city, in a much improved condition,—whereas its sale would transfer an important monopoly permanently to private control. The conditions specified in the offer itself are ample enough to guard the public interests, for the period specified. When the leases expire, they can be revived before its renewal, according to the experience gained in the meantime.

THE game of cricket with the English Eleven, last week, did not show the Philadelphia players in so good form as in some previous matches, their defeat by the visitors being rather too severe for satisfaction. Precisely why we should not hold all our old strength, and even add to it a little, from year to year, needs explanation.

NEW ENGLAND continues to enjoy a sad preëminence in the matter of defalcation of trusts. A treasurer named Gould in Maine fixed the attention of the public, until the report of the flight and insolvency of Mr. Bartholomew, the President of the Charter Oak Insurance Company of Hartford, threw all lesser breaches of trust into the shade. A more peculiar case is not to be found in the annals of monetary crime. Mr. Bartholomew was a man of passionate devotion to business, and of great capacity for it. In more than one instance he had taken an apparently insolvent concern in hand, and by the use of his money, his credit and his administrative ability, had lifted it into solvency. He gave his time and attention to the local charities apparently for the simple pleasure

of management. He lived in a simple and almost miserly fashion, spending as little as possible on his dress and food. Nor are we told that he went on the street as a speculator at large in stocks of any kind. Nor has he carried away any considerable sum of money in his flight to Montreal. His ruin seems to have been due to the unwarranted use of the funds of the stronger concerns with which he was identified, to bolster up weak ones. In less than two years he has sunk some million dollars of his own fortune in this way, and large sums belonging to the Holyoke Water Power Company, the Charter Oak Company, and others. The second of these companies is now insolvent, and some other of the concerns whose money he used will have to wind up their affairs. The Hartford Silk Company is one of these, but its losses are not due entirely to Mr. Bartholomew. It is impossible not to feel more sympathy with Mr. Bartholomew than with Ward, Clark, and the host of vulgar defaulters, who stole other people's money for their personal advantage, lived like princes, and tried to carry off as much as possible at the break-down. In his case the passion for administration seems to have become too strong for him, and blinded him as to the wrong of making an unauthorized use of funds entrusted to him. And it is not necessary to join in the outcry against the directors of the Charter Oak company for not having him arrested at the moment when they were told by him what he had done with the money of their company. Nothing was more unlikely than that he would go off to Canada under the circumstances, and it is admitted that he is doing his utmost to enable his creditors to profit by his assets.

EARTHQUAKE shocks continue at intervals in Charleston and the adjacent towns, the line of movement being from north to south. Guesses as to the cause of earthquakes, and mischievous predictions of impending calamities, continue at briefer intervals. Prof. George Darwin of Cambridge writes to a friend in London about the matter:—

"Our knowledge of the causes of earthquakes is in the highest degree speculative. I think it is generally accepted that the centre of disturbance is always pretty near to the earth's surface. If this be so, then in a certain sense the American earthquakes were not connected with the Greek earthquakes. On the other hand, the amount of disturbance there has been all over the earth during these last few months seems to indicate some general cause tending to produce earthquakes. What that general cause may be is a matter of conjecture. We may speculate that these earthquakes are connected with the soil-shrinkage of the earth by cooling, and if the settlement occurs in one spot it will tend to produce a state of stress in the superficial layers elsewhere. If this stress becomes great enough there will be another fracture, a shock, and so on. The immunity enjoyed by Bermuda is not at all exceptional. Even in a few acres of land different parts may be differently affected. This has been strikingly shown by Professor Milne in a seismic survey with delicate instruments at Tokio, in Japan. I don't think there are any grounds for supposing that an area of earthquakes is beginning in the Southern States, or the reverse. We simply do not know. It would be safer though to speculate in favor of immunity for the future, on the simple ground that it is more likely that what has held good heretofore will hold good hereafter, and that a new line of cracking is not as likely as an isolated settlement. We know by the example of the great earthquake at Lisbon that a frightfully destructive shock may occur and that there may be comparative safety for a century afterward. If a number of seismometers had been established in South Carolina before the earthquake it is probable a fair approximation might have been made to the exact site of the disturbance. As it is, all that can be made out will certainly be made out, as the matter is in the hands of the United States Geological Survey."

The need of relief still continues, especially for aid in restoring the shattered homes of the poor. The people of the city show a commendable hopefulness and courage, in the midst of these calamities.

THE universities and colleges of the country have resumed their work with a large attendance, and new classes of more than the average size in most cases. There is evidence everywhere of a growth in the appreciation of the higher education, and a wish to secure the best advantages for the young. But the proportion

of young Americans who advance beyond the grammar school is still by far too small, even among those who are contemplating a professional life. We have myriads of doctors who cannot translate their own prescriptions, and of lawyers who know neither the sound nor the sense of an unaccustomed Latin phrase in their law-books. And even in the admission to the clerical profession, there is not always demanded a basis of sound scholarship, although the advance in this respect has been the most notable. The quantity of ignorance needed to fit a man to preach the Gospel is no longer an appreciable one.

In our own University there is a decided approximation toward better relations to the public school system. Quite a number of promising young men came from the High School this year, several being admitted to the Sophomore class in the Scientific course, simply on the strength of their excellent record in the High School. We are glad to know that both Mr. MacAlister and the new principal of the High School are anxious to make the institution more of a training school for the University, and for the classical as well as the scientific departments. Should they succeed in this, they will have bridged over the most lamentable gap in our educational system.

Two hundred and fiftieth anniversaries are becoming the order of the day in Massachusetts. Harvard University is soon to commemorate the memorable resolution by which the General Court voted to give "four hundred pounds toward a school or college, whereof two hundred pounds shall be paid the next year, and two hundred pounds when the work is finished, and the next Court to appoint where and what building." The day of commemoration will be November 7th.

The town of Dedham, founded by a colony from Watertown, and named after the Essex Dedham, from which its first settlers mostly came, has been keeping its festival, which marks the close of its first quarter of a millennium of existence. It is notable as the birthplace and home of Fisher Ames, the first real orator in civil life New England produced.

In his speech on the occasion, Gov. Robinson found fault with the town because little more than half its qualified voters exercised the franchise at the last election. He thought the unvoting part of its citizenry had no right to exult on the achievements of the founders of the town, while they displayed such indifference to the corporate life of the commonwealth. To this it is answered that the right to vote implies the right to abstain from voting. So it would, if voting were a right; but it is not. It is a duty imposed by the state upon all that part of its citizenry whose judgment in the matter of selecting legislators and executive officers is thought worth having. It is no more a right than the similar function with which the state invests a juror, when it asks him to pronounce upon the guilt or innocence of his fellow-citizen. And because it is not a right but a duty, the state excludes minors, women, and criminals from its exercise.

MR. HENRY CARVILL LEWIS, our brilliant young geologist, has startled Kentucky with the statement that valuable diamond mines will probably be found in her soil. The geological investigation of the mines in South Africa shows that diamonds are found in the tubes which have been the channels of volcanic eruption. They either have been forced up by the eruption itself, or—which is more probable—have been generated by chemical forces of volcanic origin afterwards. Between the diamond region of South Africa and the mountains of Kentucky there is the strongest geological resemblance; and it is quite possible, though far from certain, that similar tubes with equally valuable deposits will be found there. Should it be found so, Kentucky may gain even more in a social and industrial respect, by attracting a wide-awake and enterprising population, whose energies will balance her stolid conservatism. Mining camps are not the best stuff to make a state of; but they are powerful stimulants to a change of conditions.

THE British Parliament has come to the end of its brief summer session, without doing anything more important than to vote the big appropriation bill called "the estimates." Two things have been made clearer by the proceedings. The first is that the Tories are not going to do anything substantial for Ireland; the second is that the Unionist alliance is strong enough to outlast this Parliament, unless there should arise some unforeseen question to drive the Whigs and the Tories apart. And it is evident that the Whigs are more determined simply to oppose Mr. Parnell and the League than are the Tories. But for them Lord Randolph Churchill might have made some approach to the Irish leader in the matter of staying evictions. But he was made to understand that simple refusal to do so was the price of Lord Hartington's support, and he refused accordingly. This bodes ill for the reunion of the Liberal party, as the great body of the Liberals is committed to the policy which Lord Hartington will sacrifice anything to defeat.

That there is to be a dark winter in Ireland is now evident to everybody. But that the Tories mean irritation in order to provoke insurrection, we do not believe. They are doing just what a clever and unscrupulous politician would do if he wished to reach that end; but they are and always were "the great stupid party," which acts on its instincts of bully without much power to foresee results. It is the *Liberal Spectator* which enjoys the proud preëminence of actually suggesting that as the best policy for England to pursue, and regretting that Ireland had recourse to Parliamentary agitation rather than the sword. It is much too clever an idea for the Tories, but the practice is just what they are drifting into, without planning anything of the kind.

ENGLAND is constantly reminded for how little she counts in the politics of Europe. Her wishes go for just nothing in the settlement of the Bulgarian question, and Turkey refuses to give any weight to her offers of support against Russia. In fact the emissaries of Russia are a controlling influence in Constantinople, and the Czar is as powerful there as in Sofia. Much of this collapse is due to the English invasion of Egypt. That has permanently alienated France, who cannot forgive herself the blunder of refusing to join the attack on Arabi Bey. It has alienated Turkey, who was thus deprived of the actual suzerainty over an important Moslem country. And it has broken the moral force of England's opposition to Muscovite ambitions, by showing that England could steal as unscrupulously and under as many lying pretences, when she thought the safety of her Indian Empire was at stake, as any Muscovite on the road to India or to the Bosphorus. If the principle that "my neighbor's rights are limited by my fears," is accepted in international politics, there is no iniquity for which an excuse cannot be found. And it was this maxim which prompted the bombardment of Alexandria, and the exile of the only leader the Egyptian people had to look up to. Not one of the advantages England expected has resulted from the false step in Egypt. Her Indian Empire has been weakened by the alienation of the Sultan, who is the Caliph of her Moslem subjects. She has lost armies, generals and credit in the Soudan, without restoring quiet or bringing back the province to Egypt. And she has not a friend left in Europe, unless it be Italy, which will be her friend if there is anything to be got by it.

#### THE FOREIGN MISSIONS CONTROVERSY.

IT is told of an old German chieftain that when he was on the point of receiving baptism at the hands of a Christian missionary, he paused to ask "What has become of my forefathers who died without baptism?" "They are all in the fires of hell" answered the missionary. "Then," was the reply, "I will go to hell with them" and the Teuton turned away from the font, and his people remained pagans for another generation. The theology of the missionary who thus lost his converts has remained that of the great body of Christian teachers. Here and there a brave man like Zwingli has raised his voice in protest, and insisted that

our Lord's words as to the proportion of stripes to the possession of lights indicated some other outcome than this, and lesser religious bodies, notably the Friends, have asserted the possibility of the heathen coming to the beatific vision of God through following the light from Him which enlightens "every man who cometh into the world." But the typical teaching has been that of Le Maitre de Sacy, who used to begin the study of Virgil by reminding his pupils that the author of the *Aeneid* was in hell for his paganism.

Of late years, and through the growth of a broader conception of salvation and a truer insight into the divine character, there has been a weakening of dogmatism in this matter. Also the comparative study of religions has done something by showing that the unchristian beliefs contain many elements which cannot be treated as blindness and errors, but which give evidence of a genuine insight into the divine nature, and stand in close relation to Christianity itself. Of course the Liberal sects have found no difficulty in accepting this teaching; but the Orthodox bodies, which constitute the bulk of Christendom, have been slower in their reception of it.

The "American Board of Foreign Missions" was the first and still is the most important of the Orthodox agencies in America for converting the world to Christianity. Like Andover Theological Seminary, it was founded in the heat of the reaction against the Unitarian movement in New England; and it assumed from the first as its motive to missionary work the final and eternal ruin of every man who died outside the pale of Christian belief. People were urged to give money, to give their children, to give themselves to this work, on the ground that every pagan converted was a soul saved from eternal death. And under the operation of these motives great results have been achieved. The whole people of the Sandwich Islands and multitudes of other heathen nationalities have been gathered into Christian Churches, and many of the noblest careers have been achieved on the mission field. Other churches have been roused to activity in behalf of missions, and some which coöperated with the Board at the start, have withdrawn only to begin enlarged operations on their own account. The record made by Coan, Judson, Hepburn, Hamlin, Dwight and others in this field is a crown of honor to the American churches. On the other hand, it must be admitted that the denominations which rejected this view of the future of the unconverted heathen have not been equally zealous in their behalf. The Friends seem to have lost the missionary impulse which their doctrine of an "inward, universal and saving light" imparted to the first generation in the society. In so far as the missionary spirit has revived among them, it has been among those who have come to accept the ordinary "Evangelical" view of the fate of the heathen. The whole achievement of our Universalists and Unitarians is summed up in the work of Mr. Dall, who died recently in Bengal.

Of late years, the questioning of the orthodox theory of missions has advanced rapidly in the churches and ministers that support the American Board, and that are in the main those called Orthodox Congregationalist. In Andover Seminary the theory is taught of "a second probation" for those who have not heard the Gospel in this life, and this stronghold of Massachusetts Orthodoxy, established to fight Liberalism to the death, has consequently become an object of suspicion to the conservative wing of the body. And this brings the question very speedily to a head. Young men from this as well as other seminaries apply to be received as missionaries of the Board. In the interval between the sessions the affairs of the Board are managed nominally by a Prudential Committee, but in reality by a Secretary, upon whom most of the hard work and wearing responsibility must fall. The Secretaries of the Board—Worcester, Evarts and Anderson especially—have been strong men, of whom much was expected and not in vain. And they were practically dictators of its policy for the term of their service. Dr. Anderson wrecked the whole educational system of the East Indian missionaries, in

s spite of their protests, and sacrificed great masses of school property to his theory that the work of a missionary is to make converts, not to teach school. Mr. Alden, the present Secretary, has inherited the mantle of his predecessors, and carries things with as high a hand. Every applicant who is found to be infected with this Andover notion of a second probation, however great his abilities and his zeal, is refused a commission from the Board, and none are accepted without a thorough search into their opinions on this point. And finally an able and successful missionary to India, who avowed his agreement with the Andover professors on this point, has been refused leave to return to his field of labor, although his colleagues in that field have written most urgently for his return. In this course Mr. Alden is probably justified by all the circumstances. He has not the right to sanction a departure from the principles on which the American Board was formed, and therefore he is justified in refusing to accept such missionaries until the annual meeting of the Board,—which is to be held this year at Des Moines, in Iowa. At the recent sessions the question was touched indirectly, but not decided. As the Western Congregationalists are much less in sympathy with Andover than the Eastern, the place of meeting is rather unfortunate for Andover's friends. But they may be expected to make a vigorous and aggressive fight.

We expect that they will be beaten, and we see no other alternative for them than the constitution of a Board of Missions of their own. They have the zeal, the men and the money, and they may decide not to miss this golden opportunity to show that a vigorous prosecution of mission work can be achieved in the absence of the belief that the heathen world without exception is going down to eternal death.

#### THE BLOOMSBURY OF ROMANCE.—I.

**A**MONG all the charms of London the greatest, I think, is that of association. To find it you need not go with the ordinary tourist to Westminster Abbey, nor to the Temple, nor to any of the churches, inns, palaces, houses, gardens, galleries or squares described in guide-books, where, as Charles Lamb says, the past is everything and being nothing. If you will, you may have it with you in whatever part of the town you are. It is for you to transform the ugliest row of new houses, the gloomiest square, the insignificant court into the delectable land of romance.

I do not know how many hundred times this commonplace has been uttered or thought by Americans in London, but it is certainly to its realization I owe my principal pleasure since I have lived here. Few streets are more unpromising at first sight than Bedford Place, Bloomsbury, where I have my lodgings. It is long and tolerably narrow, with Charles James Fox and the Duke of Bedford staring at each other from either end, from under the trees of Russell and Bloomsbury Squares. The houses with which it is lined are built of the yellow bricks which in London so soon become black; they are guiltless of cornice, and their windows are shutterless. Moreover, they are of a striking regularity, even to the notice of *Apartments* in the doorway. Their monotony would be unbroken were it not for an occasional vagary in the matter of verandahs, or a difference of taste displayed in the color of the paint on the ground-floor. The neighborhood is the haunt of chanting costermongers, jodeling milkmen, psalm-singing beggars, unwearying hurdy-gurdy grinders, squeaking Punches;—in a word of the thousand and one characters that make up the street life of London. Hansoms are always dashing along on their way to the great northern railway stations; in the summer time children bring their roller skates and skate up and down on the asphalt between the two squares, and novices practice cycling to the delight of lookers-on in the second-story verandahs. To its north and south and east and west, within a few minutes' walk, are four great thoroughfares, and the influence of their bustle and rush seems to extend even to Bedford Place as a reminder of the great presence of London town. No neighborhood, I thought when I first came to it, could be more prosaic. And yet it is a world-famed centre of romance.

It has its history of course. In the sixteen-hundreds Bloomsbury was the resort of fashion, its square one of the wonders of England. Its very name dates back as far as the first Henrys and Edwards. Those of the surrounding squares and streets show their original connection with the noble houses of Southampton and Bedford, Russell and Montague. It has been in its time the home of famous men. D'Israeli, when a boy, raced and ran in

Bloomsbury Square, under the very shadow of Fox. To a house facing it Evelyn came to dine; in another Steele gave his dinner with the bailiffs standing behind his guests' chairs; Swift lived just around the corner in Bury Street, in lodgings at eight shillings a week, and "plaguey dear," as he wrote to Stella. What, I wonder, would he say to the prices now? In one of the spacious mansions on Russell Square, Sir Samuel Romilly killed himself; in a second Sir Thomas Lawrence painted. It would be easy enough to swell the list with many another great name; easy too to fill pages with many a tale from ghastly legends of murder in the "Field of Forty Footsteps," with accounts of afternoon tea at Lady Russell's, to which guests were bidden for the special pleasure of walking in the fields. But it is not because of its great name, its history and legend that Bloomsbury is best known to-day. Of these, how many people who are familiar with Russell and Bloomsbury Squares have never heard. The men and women who lived only in the imagination of two or three popular writers, the events that happened only in the pages of their novels, have made this part of London famous the world over. Not the Bedfords and Russells, not even D'Israeli and Steele have filled the place with so many strong associations as the Sedleys and Osbornes, Barnaby Rudge and the Billikens.

Who can read or hear the name of Russell Square without thinking of Thackeray? The Sedley or the Osborne mansion, and not the Baltimore House gives it its true distinction. What if it did fall so low from its high aristocratic estate that the day came when men showed their west-end good breeding by not knowing the Square by name? Thackeray has given it a greatness that will outlive the freaks of fashion. It is pleasant in my Bedford Place rooms to remember that so close by some of the principal booths in *Vanity Fair* were set up; that it was there the "famous little Becky Puppet, pronounced to be uncommonly flexible in the joints and lively on the wire," and the Amelia Doll, "carved and dressed with the greatest care by the artist," and the apparently clumsy Dobbins Figure, walked and talked, sang and wept, obedient to the wire-pulling of their manager. Probably it was down the very street my window overlooks that Sambo drove the Sedley carriage on its way home from Miss Pinkerton's, Chiswick, with the two young ladies inside, already in their hearts scheming and hoping for the future, for all their deal of conversation about the drawing-room and powder and hoops; that the immortal Jos carried his great person and still greater waistcoats and neckcloths to bring the tears to little Miss Becky's eyes with his hot curries and chilis, and the hopes to her brain—not her heart, I think—with his ponderous gallantries; that awkward, tender Major Dobbins, and gay, selfish George Osborne walked together to see the gentle girl, to whom one would offer his own love in silence, while the other claimed hers as his right. Why, just to watch them in fancy as they come and go on their different missions, is to assist again at this famous puppet play in *Vanity Fair*. Now, it is the holiday party bound for Vauxhall and rack-punch destruction that passes; now, the bearer of the note announcing the flight of the heavy lover, and the drunken insincerity of his waist-clasps and diddle-diddle darlings. Poor Becky! it is her first defeat in her single-handed battle. No wonder gentle Amelia does not dare look at her friend's pale face and burning eyes. But who has forgotten her return as Mrs. Rawdon Crawley to her dearest, sweetest Amelia's house? The paleness has all gone now, and the cool green eyes laugh over the gentleman on an elephant—the work of art knocked down to her for half a guinea. She is in all the flush of victory, though the old Aunt is so long in coming to, and perhaps it is unreasonable for that heavy, pale military gentleman, so eager to buy a certain piano, to turn his back when he spies her and her husband and sees their amusement. It is the last time Mrs. Becky comes to Russell Square. Her Brussels campaign follows; and then from the little house on Curzon street, who would ever dream of paying a visit "to so remote a district as Bloomsbury?" But Amelia comes again and again, until her modest little figure in the poor shabby gowns and shawls is almost as familiar in the Square as that of the young dandy, her son, in all his finery from Mr. Woolsey's, of Conduit street. It is to watch him as he rides forth with his dandified air on "the handsomest pony to be bought for money," that she is at her post day after day, though her mother's heart almost breaks at the sight. "By heavens, it is pitiful the bootless love of women for children in *Vanity Fair*." And, don't you remember that Sunday "when all the bells of Sabbath were ringing, and George and his aunt came out to go to church, a little sweep asked for charity, and the footman who carried the books, tried to drive him away; but Georgy stopped and gave him money. May God's blessing be on the boy! Emmy ran round the square, and coming up to the sweep gave him her mite too. All the bells of Sabbath were ringing." Can you pass through Russell Square without seeing her sitting in her accustomed place by the railing opposite Mr. Osborne's home? Isn't the "wopping" little Georgy gave Mr. Sergeant Toffy's third boy

on the pretty green within the railing as real as the tennis young men and girls play there on summer days? Few neighborhoods owe as much to history or contemporary life as this does to one romance. Even in the British Museum, Elgin marbles and Assyrian and Egyptian antiquities cannot make you dismiss it from your mind. You see children passing, and somehow they remind you of Georgy, brought by Lawrence Veal of Hart street, with the other young gentlemen "prepared" by him, and there descended to so eloquently upon the antiquities and specimens of natural history that audiences would gather around. All Bloomsbury is haunted with these faces and memories from Vanity Fair.

ELIZABETH ROBINS PENNELL.

#### ASSYRIOLOGICAL NOTICES TO THE OLD TESTAMENT.

**I**N January 1884, there appeared the first number of a journal edited in Munich and published in Leipzig, especially devoted to Assyriological research. It was conducted for the first two years under the title of *Zeitschrift für Keilschriftforschung*, and was at once recognized as the best medium for the interchange of views and discoveries by the most prominent Assyriologists. At the beginning of the present year the management was partially changed, and the journal is now known as the *Zeitschrift für Assyriologie*, but its excellence is unimpaired. It is, however, a journal for specialists. Cuneiform characters, words, and even sentences abound, sometimes with, but more often without, transliteration. Yet under this guise there not infrequently appear articles of much interest to the oriental scholar, and especially to the biblical student. Such a series was published in the *Zeitschrift* during the year 1885 from the pen of the celebrated head of the "Leipzig School" of Assyriologists, Professor Friedrich Delitzsch.

The first was on the land of Uz, the scene of the book of Job, no doubt the property of the tribes of the Syro-Arabian desert. It was an Aramean country, as we might expect from Genesis x: 23, where Uz is named as a son of Aram. For the geography of Uz, however, the countries of Job's friends are important, for they probably did not come from a great distance. Teman was certainly a district of Edom. Shuach is, in Genesis xxv: 2, a son of Abraham and Keturah, and accordingly no doubt an eastern tribe. The name of Bildad would lead to the inference that this too was an Aramean country, but Prof. Delitzsch draws no such conclusion. Buz would seem to be synonymous with Uz. This is all that can be said from a biblical standpoint. A country named Suchu is found in the Assyrian inscriptions, which was situated not far from Charchemish. Buz is the country east and south of Damascus, but the name Uz itself occurs in cuneiform.

The second of these notices is quite revolutionary in its character. It treats of the name of Benhadad, who is mentioned in I. Kings as of Damascus. Lately there has been a disposition to etymologise on this name somewhat as follows: There occurs in the annals of Sardanapalus the name of a king sometimes written Bir-da-da, and sometimes ideographically as "the son of the storm god." Accordingly it was supposed, not unnaturally, that Dad or Adad was a Syrian storm-god, that Benhadad, Birdad, and even Bildad in Job were the same name, this interchange of *l n* and *r* being a not infrequent occurrence in Semitic phonology. Prof. Delitzsch would read this in the inscriptions as *Bur-idri*, and explains as "Bur (which he takes to be the name of a God) is my grace" (ornament), connecting it with the Hebrew stem *hadar*. All this, however, looks somewhat improbable, though Prof. Delitzsch is right in saying that we have very little knowledge of the language of ancient Aram or Syria.

Such doctrines could not pass unchallenged, and in the next number of the *Zeitschrift* Prof. Eberhard Schrader of Berlin, a less distinguished Assyriologist, treats of the names Hadad, Hadadezer and Benhadad. He disagrees entirely with Delitzsch, and substantially holds the doctrine given above, strengthening it in various ways.

The third article is by far the most ingenious. It treats of the three watches of the night mentioned in the Old Testament. (The New Testament's four watches are a Roman institution.) The first watch is mentioned, for instance, Lamentations ii., 19; the middle watch, Judges, vii., 19; and the morning watch, Exodus, xiv., 24. The Assyrians had the same number. They called the first watch *ba-ra-ri-tum*, which Professor Delitzsch derives from *bararu*, the inevitable "to shine." It seems however to denote especially the twinkling of the stars, and hence is equivalent to the Biblical expression "going out of the stars." The second watch is called the *kablitum*, which means middle. The third is called *sad-dur-rum*, which Professor Delitzsch separates into *sad-urum*, and compares with a proper name in Numbers, Shdeur—no doubt meaning "dawn." Shadu in Assyrian means mountain, and the stem from which it is derived, "to be high," hence Professor Delitzsch is confirmed in his conclusion that El-Shaddai means simply "the most-high God." The connection of Shaddai with

*shadu*, mountain, has a faint support in Kings, xx., 23, where, after the Syrians have been defeated by the Israelites, they propose to fight in the plains, for "their gods are gods of the hills" say they. May not this be some sort of etymology, popular or otherwise, of El-Shaddai?

The last notice is on the sword-song of Ezekiel, but I do not find it as suggestive as the others.

CYRUS ADLER.

#### PROTECTION IN THE SOUTH: II. VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, VA., Sept. 24.

**A**LTHOUGH the old Democratic opposition to a Protective Tariff dominated the Southern States until the era of Secession, and then manifested itself signally in the Free Trade provision of the Constitution of the Southern Confederacy, there was still throughout the South a widespread leaven of "the American policy," including Protection, which Henry Clay had brought to the front in our Federal politics, and which the Whig party vigorously maintained. This leaven, since the war and since the abolition of slavery, with the immediate sequences of this abolition, has rapidly diffused itself, until now the outlook is that the South will soon be more Protectionist than the North and East.

The facts are obvious enough, particularly here in Virginia. The Republican party of Virginia, comprising one-half of the voters of the State, is decidedly and unreservedly for Protection as a principle and policy, while the Virginia Democrats, in all their party declarations, demand the repeal of the Internal Revenue System, and such adequate Tariff duties as shall enable our materials and labor to compete successfully and profitably with foreign labor and materials in our American markets. Manifestly, when both local parties emulate each other eagerly in their protestations of regard for practical Protection, the thing itself must be very popular with the voters mutually appealed to. In truth, the public and ostensible attitude of both parties in Virginia towards Protection is precisely that which they hold toward popular education; and, though it still remains a very serious question which is more faithful to its profession, there can be no question that these professions themselves testify to prevailing sentiments that neither party dares openly to antagonize or contemn.

At the last session of Congress the eight Democratic members of the House of Representatives from Virginia all voted to take up and consider the Morrison-Hewitt Tariff Bill; yet, although their vote did not commit them to the policy, nor to any of the details of that measure, all of them who have sought nomination from their party this year have found it necessary to disclaim all sympathy with the anti-Protective design charged upon that bill. Of the eight, Messrs. Barbour and Tucker thought it prudent to decline seeking nomination; Mr. Trigg was defeated by a Protectionist competition in his own party; and the four renominees are in the field loudly proclaiming they are for reform and anti-monopoly, and not against Protection. Mr. Daniel had been elected to the Senate of the United States before he voted to take up the Morrison-Hewitt Bill.

Probably the most significant indication is that in the 9th Congressional district of Virginia (comprising the Southern mineral region), when Mr. Trigg is superseded by Mr. R. R. Henry as the Democratic nominee. In 1882 Mr. Henry supported and voted for Bowen, Republican, on the ground that Bowen was a Protectionist while his Democratic competitor was not—Bowen being elected triumphantly. Nevertheless, Mr. Henry is now selected as the Democratic standard-bearer in that district—Mr. Bowen being again the Republican candidate. Not only is Mr. Henry the Democratic nominee, but the convention that nominated him adopted a platform so strongly Protectionist as to outrage the sensibilities of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, which has since been clamoring that Mr. Henry's nomination and platform should not be recognized as legitimately Democratic—that a real Democrat should arise in the district to oppose him and his platform.

Hon. John W. Daniel, of the 5th district, in a speech in the House of Representatives, had denounced Protection as "robbing;" yet, when it was known that the original Morrison-Hewitt Bill proposed to put our iron-ores and bituminous coals on the Free List, the people of his city, county, district, and of all the central, western and southwestern portions of the Commonwealth, met in public assemblies, without distinction of party, and passed resolutions and adopted petitions, not only against putting our coals and iron-ore on the Free List, but asking that the duties on foreign ores and coals should be increased. In fact, the public outcry here and elsewhere in the South, against these and similar features of the bill, was so loud and emphatic that many Southern Democrats had to assure its authors and patrons that they could not sustain, or in any way countenance it, until these features were removed;—and the bill was modified accordingly before it was reported to the House.

In the 2d, or Richmond Congressional district, Hon. George

D. Wise is nominated by the Democrats chiefly because he has always professed to be a Protectionist, and has in all his canvasses strongly advocated Protection. Yet even there the labor elements, without regard to party, denouncing his vote to take up and consider the Morrison-Hewitt bill as treason to his professions, have nominated W. H. Mullen as an independent labor candidate, and the Richmond *Labor-Herald*, the organ of Mullen and his supporters, prints these paragraphs:

"Every workingman in this district believes George D. Wise to be a Free-Trader at heart."—*Labor-Herald*, Sept. 18.

"Mr. Wise voted to take the Morrison bill from the table. Why vote to resurrect a dead bill, if he was opposed to it? So long as it was on the table it was harmless, but when he voted to take it from the table, he voted to make it possible for it to become a law."—*Labor-Herald*, Sept. 18.

"He [Mr. Mullen] is firm and unchangeable on the tariff, and declares himself in favor of doubling the present duties if it be necessary to protect the interests of Americans. No vote of his will ever be cast in favor of Free Trade or Free Traders."

Nine-tenths of the white men enlisted in this *Labor-Union* movement for Mullen against Wise are Democrats, or have so voted heretofore. O'Ferrall, the Democratic nominee for Congress in the 7th district, is charged with infidelity to Protection because he voted for the consideration of the Morrison Horizontal Tariff Bill of 1884, as well as for that of the Morrison-Hewitt bill of this year, and two Protectionist Democratic candidates are independently in the field against him—the more prominent of these being Gen. John E. Roller, upon whom the opposition to O'Ferrall, of all parties, will concentrate.

In the 5th district two prominent Democrats have announced their intention to take the field on a Free Trade platform, against Cabell, if the Republicans do not make a nomination. In the 6th district, where the Democrats have nominated Griffin to succeed Daniel, Judge Van Ness is already out as an independent Democrat.

It goes without saying that the Republican press of Virginia is Protectionist; but it is really difficult to discover in what the Democratic press is behind in this. There are several Democratic journals that urge a reduction of tariff duties; but they are always careful to say that they are opposed to Free Trade, and always wish to maintain duties at a Protective as distinguished from a monopolistic rate and design. There are only three daily papers in the State that can be charged with being advocates of "a Tariff for revenue only," and these are the Richmond *State*, the Danville *Register* and the Alexandria *Gazette*; but even these declare that Protection will still result *incidentally*—failing to declare, however, why it is that Protection may be *incidentally* desirable and yet should be systematically opposed.

The acting Chairman of the Democratic party of Virginia, chosen in the absence of Hon. John S. Barlow, now in Europe, is Col. Andrew Anderson, of the Tredegar Iron Works,—in connection with which works a Bessemer Steel manufactory is projected,—all concerned being radical Protectionists. All our manufacturers, with scarcely an exception indeed, warmly support Protection; but what that amounts to in politics and party strife, or what the professed Protection of party journals amounts to, would be and will be a comparatively small matter but for the people at large. In Virginia and the South heretofore party and political questions have been decided, not so much by considerations of right, truth and material interest, as by considerations of color, class and section—the people having little or nothing to do but to vote as they were told; but all that is now changed in Virginia, at least to a great degree, and soon it will be changed all over the South. It is popular intelligence, popular thought and opinion, and popular independence that will make Protection not merely a profession among us, but a faith that will not be content with anything less than works.

The mineral and other natural resources of the South are vast, and the value of these our people are beginning to comprehend keenly. They see what magnificent benefits have already ensued from only a partial development of these resources. They have had some very practical experiences, too, of the need of home industries beyond those of field and forest; of the need of capital, and of the timidity of this when and where it is not Protected, or is threatened with a decrease or withdrawal of Protection. The working people are wide awake to the opportunities offered them by an increase and diversity of fostered enterprises.

Besides, even before the war, our planters had begun to learn that to confine themselves or their State to cotton or tobacco alone meant debt and bankruptcy in the end. They were forced to raise bread and meat, or perish. Even the seasons declared war on the folly of that suicidal monopoly called "carrying all your eggs to market in one basket." The four years of war and blockade, from 1861 to 1865, taught further lessons in the same direction, not only in home and farm economy, but in State and political economy. It has been an easy and natural process to transfer these teachings to the Federal and National field of politics.

No argument is proposed or undertaken here. A hint or two

will suffice to point the intelligent reader to the paths which have brought our people where they are in this matter, as we have sketched the situation. Our people are now rapidly realizing benefits which they attribute directly to Protection, and they believe that they will not only lose these benefits, but be deprived of still other and greater ones, if Protection be removed or decreased within any early period. The positive political and party result seems certain: That the Democratic party must at least suspend and defer its fight against Protection to a more convenient season, or else leave Virginia, and probably the whole South.

There is moreover this to be said concerning the growth of the doctrine. The controlling forces of opinion are more and more rapidly coming to its support. This is especially so in the Democratic party as at present constituted. The successful men—men successful in industrial life—are very rapidly taking the places of those men whose mere family connections gave them political prominence. Campaign committees contain more and more such men as Mr. Anderson of the Tredegar Iron Works, and it is from this class that the campaign funds also must come. But most important of all is the fact that the day is already at hand when the successful man in Virginia is a greater force, as he ought to be, than the traditional man, so that even if Protection were now a weak doctrine, the forces that mould and control opinion are such that it would be the winning doctrine.

#### REVIEWS.

**ANCIENT AMERICAN POLITICS.** By Hugh J. Hastings. Edited and revised by his nephew, Hugh Hastings. New York: Harper & Brothers.

**M**R. HASTINGS, the author of this contribution to our political history, was a "Stalwart" Republican editor in the city of New York, and possessed an intimate acquaintance with the complexities of the politics of his State. His present work is a thoroughly New York and thoroughly "Stalwart" performance. It does treat of national politics at some length; but the reader soon finds this is merely to furnish the proper background to the political happenings and schemings of the author's own commonwealth. Perhaps the book is all the more valuable on this account. It deals with a subject which Mr. Hastings knew much more exactly than he did American politics in general. His work in this department has in some respects the value which attaches to all expert work, for although Mr. Hastings terminates his account with the election of 1840, and therefore cannot have been contemporary with many of the men or the events he describes, yet his familiarity with the families they belonged to, the traditions they left and the ground they fought over, puts him in an exceptionally good position for his work.

Mr. Hastings's Stalwartism underlies the whole of his work. He writes with a purpose which he does not take the least pains to conceal. His text is the order of Mr. Hayes commanding the good example of the Fathers of the Republic to the imitation of the members of the Civil Service. For that order and for its author Mr. Hastings entertains an uncontrolled contempt. At no time does he miss an opportunity to show what a small man it was that succeeded Gen. Grant in the presidency. Once indeed he refuses to regard some old politician as not less incompetent than Mr. Hayes, but it is when that politician is to be crushed with unparalleled scorn. To show that Mr. Hayes knew nothing of the earlier history of the country, and that the men he thus held up to admiration were shameless politicians and hearty believers in the Spoils system, is Mr. Hastings's self-imposed task. And he certainly does tear away many illusions. He leaves only the spotless fame of Washington untouched by his criticism. He finds no fault in his political career. But he labors to show that nothing like this can be predicated of any of his associates in his own party or his rivals in the other, who were as low in their conceptions of political method as any modern ward worker.

Mr. Hastings naturally sympathizes with Alexander Hamilton and the Federalists against Jefferson, although he repudiates their distrust of the popular intelligence and patriotism. Yet it is hard to see in what they fare better at his hands than do Jefferson and his associates of the other side. The suicidal policy by which they forfeited the presidency at the end of the century, and achieved their own destruction before the first quarter of the new century had closed, is depicted in the darkest colors. At the same time he awards the hardest measure to those who were at the time convinced of the folly of this course, and who joined the other party as the party of patriotism and practicality. He has for John Quincy Adams, for instance, nothing but profound contempt, and sees nothing in his revolt from the Federalists but the act of a clever office-hunter. That nobody ever changes party except from base motives seems to be our author's general conclusion; and he makes no exception in cases where he shows that no sane man could hold by the party without abandoning good sense and patriotic feeling.

In his main purpose Mr. Hastings has made good his case. He has shown the absurdity of many of the impressions which have been cherished by those to whom "far-off hills are green." He has shown that in the earlier years of the Constitution the American was as eager for an office, as unscrupulous in his methods of seeking it, and as relentless in his treatment of those who stood in his way, as any in our own times can be. Stalwartism was the rule in those days, beyond a doubt; and if it was not so well established as of late years that the spoils belong to the victors in national politics, it was so in state politics. In New York every appointment was made by a council of appointment whose constitution was changed by every party victory in the State. And at once a "clean sweep" was made of judges, mayors, district-attorneys, and the hundreds of offices needed for the administration of state and local affairs. The only exceptions were where some office-holder of the beaten party had bought his office by treason to his own associates; and such transactions were shockingly frequent. There can be no doubt that it was from such commonwealths as New York that the vile maxims of the Spoils system made their way into national practice.

The chief difference between those days and ours is in the rise of a sentiment which condemns these methods as bad and corrupt, and demands their abolition. Mr. Hastings has an easy case when he deals with the assumption that these bad principles are a novelty of which the Republic in its first days knew nothing. But his own picture of the harm done and the corruption of character effected by low political methods only strengthens the case for a thorough reform. No country could stand indefinitely the deterioration in the fibre of character which such methods must produce. And the elimination from American political life of all but a few of the families which played so prominent a part in its earlier history, shows that it is only by the absorption of new and comparatively incorrupt elements that we have perpetuated our political system. We are running it with diminished but still fearful cost of human and moral waste, which is needless, and must be dispensed with. And it will be dispensed with. The American people is living by a higher ethical standard in every respect than it was a hundred years ago. Its political life has made less ethical advance than its public opinion generally. This is the meaning of the conflict between Stalwartism and the more exacting demands of the reformers, for whom Mr. Hastings has such contempt. We do not defend the reformers in every respect; we would agree with him in thinking they are by no means such depositaries of political wisdom as they think themselves. But they stand for a moral necessity, and the future is with them.

There are many excellent things in this book, as for instance the account of our tariff legislation. It is a book that no student and especially no writer on our political history can afford to ignore. But it is a party pamphlet, not a history. It is a pamphlet by a well-informed and able man; but it cannot escape from the lower to the higher category by any of these merits. Its philosophy never rises above the commonplace. There is no attempt at vivid portrayal of either characters or events. It is written on a newspaper level throughout. And it would have commended itself to a larger circle of readers if the editor had exercised his functions more vigorously by the excision of its manifold repetitions, its offensive references to men of our time, and some other blemishes. Is it necessary, for instance, that on every occasion the reader should be told that there were as yet no such things as nominating conventions, but that nominations were made by congressional and legislative caucuses? And a little closer attention to the style would have been in place. What shall we say of such a sentence as this?—"Never was there a time when higher qualities of statesmanship were more required than from the year 1807 to 1812."

**POVERTY GRASS.** By Lillie Chace Wyman. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1886.

These eight short stories bound up together under the odd pathetic title of "Poverty Grass," possess a truth and pathos which not only touch the heart but arouse the conscience of the reader. Things are wrong in the world, and we cannot help feeling as we read that we must bear a share of the blame. We are, in general, very glad to shut our eyes to the fact that a vast amount of cruel injustice is all the time being perpetrated, with the connivance, even the sanction, of religion and society; that the law, instead of being a great fount of healing for all who need help, may become an instrument by which to commit actual wrong and cruelty: that so-called beneficent institutions may go on stolidly crushing out impulses towards virtue in the hearts of their beneficiaries, or rather their victims, and put love of vice in their place. Stories conceived like these, with a sincere, straightforward realism, and skilfully and artistically executed, have the power of realizing to our minds phases of human life and character into which we could hardly, unaided, gain a clear insight. The author does not

go far out of her way to find the unhappy and the oppressed: she simply looks about her and depicts the lives of the men and women she sees "who struggle against odds, and reach whatever growth they attain through difficulty." She believes in the necessity for aspiration, for an enkindling hope which not only animates the present but develops a stronghold, a compensation for the future. And she teaches that the worst cruelty life or fate can impose on human beings is the crushing out of this divine spark, of which nothing ought to be able to rob the soul. The hope may be, to another's sense, a very worthless and trivial thing, but it may serve to keep the soul alive. "Mose Almy's wife," for example, feels all the poetry of her youth stirring within her at the sight of Mrs. Burrill's brass kettle. "Sech a beautiful kettle! I never seed nothin' so lovely. I can't keep my eyes off it. Wal, things does go in a curious, contrary way in this world. If I had married the man o' my ch'ice, I might ha' had a brass kettle: but now I'm nothin' but poor, forlorn, forsaken Mose Almy's wife—nothin' to cook, an' nothin' to cook it in."

Yes, things go in a curious contrary way in these stories, very much as real life does to the majority of people. Hester Arnold, after years of waiting, marries the man she has loved all her life,—a gentle, timid creature, beaten in the struggle he has borne against his brother's tyranny,—and gives him her hoarded savings from years of "tailoring," to buy a lot and build a house. Here they settle down, and just as they are ready to be perfectly happy, the husband dies. It had occurred to neither of the pair, while the man lay dying, that he needed to make a will in order to insure Hester's possession of her own property. Strange to say, since he had signed no deed, the law took two-thirds of Hester's house and lot and bestowed them on her husband's brothers, leaving her the widow's dower of one-third. One feels oppressed by the tyranny of a society which permits such things to be possible.

Little Josie Welch was another of the unhappy ones who find themselves powerless to struggle against fate. Here we see an intensely sensitive nature with an ardent desire for expansion and freedom, which becomes revolt under bondage. Thus accordingly, little Josie, being an orphan, was sent to the Reform School at the age of ten. The story of her development, if that may be called development in which every good instinct and passionate aspiration was defeated,—is worth a careful study. There is meaning in it for every reader,—for few among us but have this power to hinder and depress some life whose destiny is entangled with our own.

But it is not always with the state and the laws that the writer puts her heroes and heroines in conflict. The bonds and bars which hem them in are often enough made by the closest and most imperative family ties, and these are actually the cruelest. Bad mothers and fathers and husbands,—wretched homes,—the picture would be too gloomy if the real worth of life did not after all lie in faith and pity,—in hardship endured, in duty achieved. Two or three of the stories are in a higher strain, and lift the hopeless burden a little, disclosing cheer and pleasantness and ample compensation for the ills of life. But the author aims constantly at something beyond a merely charming story, and almost invariably touches upon some of the deeper meanings which, coming as they do from the heart, are sure to move other hearts. It perhaps deepens the painfulness of many of the stories that she gives no recipe for an infallible remedy for all evils and abuses. Hester's wrongs may be redressed by wise legislation, but for the greater part of the sorrow, pain and loss of human beings there is no cure save love and sympathy and helping one another. Thus she does not cheapen the effect of her admirable and artistic work by any ready-made phrases or catch-words.

#### DIE INSCHRIFT VON KILLEEN CORMAC UND DER URSPRUNG DER SPRACHE. Von Dr. Ernst Rethwisch. Norden. 1886.

There are found in parts of Ireland various ancient inscriptions, made up of lines and dots, looking like punctuation marks, which have puzzled generations of scholars, but which are now generally supposed to be not Keltic but Teutonic. The character is akin to the Runes, and the theory is that these inscriptions are older than the eighth century, and that they originated in Pembrokeshire, where there was an ancient Teutonic settlement—possibly of Jutes. This conservative and sensible view has lately received a shock at the hands of Dr. Ernst Rethwisch. The inscription at Killeen Cormac is half Latin and half in this unknown script (sometimes called Ogham's.) The proposition is laid down, to begin with, that it was written by Kelts during the Roman occupation. As the Druids were the priestly class they must have written it. Cultus of the dead being their commonest rite—the inscription must be a memorial to some dead prince. But how comes there to be Latin? Well, the Romans never made actual war on the Irish, and so were friendly to them, and probably an adventuresome or philosophical Latin feigned acquiescence in Druidical rites in order that he might become acquainted with

their mysteries. And it was from this Roman that they received the notion of setting up a monument to a dead hero.

In the inscription at Killeen Cormac the vowels are indicated by dots (as in Hebrew), lines representing the consonants.

After making the above statements, not as suggestions for a historical novel, but as facts, our imaginative author proceeds to enlarge. When the Romans came in contact with the Kelts they found them a highly cultured people. Their alphabet moreover must be the oldest, (people who believe in the antiquity of hieroglyphs are of course prejudiced), for the simplest characters surely came first, and what easier to make than lines and dots! The Keltic language, again, shows distinct traces of being the oldest of all Indo-European languages, the parent of Sanskrit, Latin and German. Against Sanskrit our author evinces a deep-rooted antipathy. This idea of Indian antiquity is all a humbug. Nothing of progress ever came from there, in fact the world could have gotten along very well if there never had been such a place as India. And this destroys another favorite tradition. The home of the Indo-European family was not Asia, but (as Lazarus Geiger and others have suggested) Central Europe.

And now, having outlined this highly interesting German philological dissertation, we must add the practical observation which closes the book. The time for nationalities has gone by. Civilization demands a world's language and a world's script. What more natural than that we should go back to the original Indo-European?—and so to cap the climax we actually have the first verse of Goethe's *Iphigenia* printed in this "world's alphabet" of lines and dots.

If Dr. Rethwisch has not made any remarkable addition to the stock of the world's knowledge, we still welcome him among its writers as a man of "infinite jest."

**A MANUAL OF GREEK ARCHAEOLOGY.** By Maxime Collignon. Translated by John Henry Wright. Pp. xii., 384. London and New York: Cassell & Company, Limited. 1886.

American defenders of the time-honored classical education have in recent years endeavored to give it broader scope by making it include from the outset some study of Greek life and art as well as the elements of the language and literature. Text books on these branches have been eagerly sought and widely used. We have here an excellent manual, originally prepared by Professor Collignon of the Sorbonne, and received with much favor in France. The translation has been carefully made by Professor Wright, who has just been called from Dartmouth College to the Johns Hopkins University. In fact he has revised the work with the author's consent, and has greatly enlarged the bibliography, adding to the French and German works cited by Professor Collignon, others which are more accessible to English and American students.

After a discussion of the origin of Greek art, which he assigns to Oriental rather than Egyptian sources, M. Collignon discusses in succession architecture, sculpture, figurines, painted vases, numismatics and glyptics, bronzes and jewels. Due proportion is observed throughout, and one-third of the book is allotted to sculpture. The treatment is scholarly and unhackneyed, and frequent reference is made to the recent investigations which have shed abundant light on various topics connected with Greek art. The hasty conclusions of enthusiastic excavators are not always accepted, but the results of their labors are indicated and their statements carefully weighed. A fine example of this is seen at the very opening of the book, where Dr. Schliemann's explorations are noticed. We suspect that this is one of the places where Prof. Wright has modified M. Collignon's statement, and that he has shown more favor to the German investigator's claim to have exhumed the Homeric Ilium than the French original warranted. The book has altogether 141 illustrations, which, though not always to be commended as artistic in themselves, are sufficiently clear for elementary instruction. The subjects have been judiciously selected, and the few old familiar figures which have long stood as types of Greek art have been discarded. Students of art will find both in the text and the illustrations much valuable material that cannot readily be obtained elsewhere.

"Stories From Life," by Sarah K. Bolton (T. Y. Crowell & Co., New York), is a collection of some thirty little tales of eight to ten pages each, pointing in each case one of the homely virtues. They are, like the work of the late T. S. Arthur, which they closely resemble, of an even severely domestic character, but the intention in them all is so good that it is easy to condone any evidences of lack of art. The "Stories" are apparently early work of the author's, now collected from magazines, etc. Mrs. Bolton always writes conscientiously, and thus her labors always impel respect. The present volume may be justly termed a Juvenile of the better kind.

#### AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

**M**R. J. ESTEN COOKE, the Southern, or as we may say more exactly, the Virginia Historian and Novelist, died at Boyce, Va., on the 27th ult. He was an industrious and voluminous writer, and nearly all his work, whether of light or serious nature, bore upon events or society in his native state. Mr. Cooke may be called one of the most genuine men of letters the South has produced. He was an accomplished writer, and in spirit was at once earnest, liberal and gentle. His books number some twenty-five, and he wrote a great amount in addition, for periodicals. His most ambitious works are his "History of Virginia," "Life of General Lee," and "Life of Stonewall Jackson," but he is perhaps most favorably known by his best novel, "The Virginia Comedians." (Recognizing the rank which Mr. Cooke held in American authorship, THE AMERICAN published a careful and elaborate biographical sketch, and study of his work, in May, 1882, from the pen of Mr. E. L. Didier.)

The painful suggestion that the death of the poet Hayne had left his family in want, is, we are able to say with confidence, not true at all. Mr. Hayne left behind him no considerable estate, but beyond this fact nothing needs be said. It is a cause of regret to his family that the erroneous report should have crept into the press. Meantime his son becomes daily better known in the art of the father, and will soon be everywhere recognized as one of the most conspicuous of the Southern company of poets—a group now greatly reduced, it is true, by the deaths of Ryan and Hayne.

If the English classics are not read now-a-days it is surely not for want of cheap editions. Mr. Ernest Rhys is editing the "Camelot Classics," (Walter Scott, London), the first of which series includes Malory's "King Arthur" and the quest of the Holy Grail—legends which Tennyson's poems have given a new lease of life, if indeed they were ever in danger of losing their hold upon English people.

Miss Edith M. Thomas has in the press of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., who published her first volume of poems, a collection of her prose essays, entitled "The Round Year."—Ticknor & Co. are bringing out Julian Hawthorne's volume of essays, with the title, "Confessions and Criticisms."—The whole edition of Prof. Corson's forthcoming book on Browning is declared to have been ordered in advance.—Prof. J. A. Harrison's "Story of Greece" is being translated into Russian. The degree of LL. D. has just been conferred upon the author by Randolph-Macon College, Virginia.

Count Léon Tolstoi, the Russian novelist, says the *London Athenaeum*, is at present suffering from a very dangerous attack of erysipelas. The count is, however, yet young, and the best is hoped from his vigorous constitution. His writings are becoming better known every day, especially through the excellent French translations of MM. Derey, de Hauterive, and Halpérine. An English edition of several of his short tales for the people, representing the latest phase of Count Tolstoi's life and work, is in preparation.

A volume is to be prepared from the copious diaries left by the late Lord Henry Lennox. It will include his experiences of men and politics for at least a half century.—In imitation of Sir R. Burton's audacity, a literal translation is now announced of "The Decameron,"—Funk & Wagnalls announce "The Buddhist Diet Book," prepared by Laura C. Holloway. The work will be of especial interest to Vegetarians, of whom there are large numbers in this country.

On this 2nd of October the *London Publishers' Circular* enters its fiftieth year, having been established in 1837. Before the institution of this journal various sheets were printed by way of experiment, but were abandoned in favor of the *Circular*, which was supported by the leading publishers of the time. The first editor was Mr. Sampson Low, whose death was chronicled two months ago. None of the original promoters are now alive. The *Circular* is, by common consent, the chief periodical of its kind printed in English.

The King of Sweden has founded prizes for the two best works on the following philological subjects, viz., (1) a history of the Semitic languages, and (2) a treatise on the state of culture of the Arabs before Mahomet's time. In each case the successful competitor is to receive 1,250 Swedish crowns, and a gold medal of the value of 1,000 crowns. The works may be written in Scandinavian, Latin, German, French, English, Italian or Arabic, and must be sent in before June 30th, 1888.

Prof. Sir Monier Williams has obtained the coöperation of two prominent Sanskritists, who will collaborate with him in bringing out the second edition of his Sanskrit-English Dictionary at Oxford.

mitted it for examination to the Academy of Sciences at Buda Pesth. The author claims to show the relation of the gypsy language with the old Indian dialects.—Mrs. Oliphant's studies of some of the great men and women of Queen Anne's reign will appear in *The Century* next year.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher is said to be the hero of a novel which a member of his congregation is writing.—An important new book of travel will be in the hands of the public shortly. The title is "3000 Miles Through Brazil."—Mrs. Alexander, the popular English novelist, has finished a new book with the title "By Woman's Wit."—Sir Francis Hastings Doyle's "Reminiscences" will soon be published by Longman & Co.

An edition of Hawthorne in six volumes, to be called "The Fireside Edition," is announced by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.—Rev. William Kirkus, of Baltimore, will issue immediately through Thomas Whittaker, N. Y., a volume entitled, "Religion a Revelation and a Rule of Life."

Inspector Byrnes has written a large volume on the Professional Criminals of the United States, which Messrs. Cassell & Co. will publish next month. The work will contain a number of heliotype reproductions of photographs from the New York "Rogues' Gallery."—Miss Charlotte Yonge has prepared a popular account of Queen Victoria's reign, to be published under the title of "The Victorian Half Century."—*The Century* will soon publish two stories by Mr. Cable, each to run through two numbers and to be illustrated by Mr. Kemble.—Under the title "The Apology of the Jews," Rabbi Chaikin is writing a history of the Jewish people commencing with the destruction of Jerusalem.

The Duke of Argyll's new book, on which he has been engaged for more than two years, is nearly completed. It will deal chiefly with the various phases of the land question in Scotland. It will be issued soon by Mr. David Douglas, under the title "The Progress of Scotland."

An important work on the French Postal system has just been published in Paris and London, which gives full details of the origin and development of system.—Irving's "Old Christmas" and "Bracebridge Hall," with Caldecott's illustrations, will be brought out by the Macmillans in an *edition de luxe* for the holidays this year.—It is thought to be not unlikely that Mr. Andrew Carnegie's offer of £50,000 for a free library in Edinburgh will be accepted, although the Free Libraries Act was rejected by the citizens of Edinburgh a few years ago. A condition of the offer is that the city shall adopt the Act, and it is believed it will now do so. Mr. Carnegie's "Triumphant Democracy" has been translated into French.

Professor Abbé Hyvernat, of Rome, the editor and translator of the Coptic accounts of the martyrs in Egypt, is preparing a paleographical atlas for Coptic. There will be found in it specimens of the MSS. in the Vatican Library, in Paris, London, and Oxford, and in the library of Lord Crawford and Balcarres. There will be more than sixty plates of Memphitic and Sahidic specimens from the fifth to the tenth century.

It is reported that Mr. Robert Louis Stevenson is engaged on a sequel to "Kidnapped."—Mr. C. A. Fyffe has completed a second volume of his "History of Modern Europe." In it he deals with the period 1814-48.—Mr. Peter Bayne has written an account of Luther and his times, which Messrs. Cassell & Co. will publish.—Herbert Spencer is so ill that he has had to cease writing of every description, even the writing of friendly letters.

Mr. Charles Dudley Warner's "Pilgrimage" will be published in book form by the Harpers. Mr. Reinhart's illustrations will be retained, but in reduced size.—Mr. DeWitt Seligman, of the well-known Jewish family of bankers, is to start a weekly paper in New York of a political and financial character.—It is seldom that a magazine article makes such a hit as was made by Mr. G. F. Parsons's "The Saloon in Politics," in the September *Atlantic*. Messrs. Funk & Wagnalls will, by permission, reprint the article in book form.

Mr. A. A. Sergeant, ex-minister to Germany, is writing articles for the *Overland Monthly* on California industrial subjects.—Mr. Howells's new serial, "An Open Question," begins in the February *Harper*. His holiday contribution to the December number will be a farce called "The Mouse Trap."—Messrs. Ticknor & Co. announce for a holiday book, Mr. Browning's "Love Sonnets from the Portuguese," illustrated by Ludwig Ipsen.

Mr. J. Ashby-Sterry, author of "Boudoir Ballads," has collected "The Lays of a Lazy Minstrel," from *Punch*.—The title of the chastened edition of the "Arabian Nights" is "Lady Burton's Edition of her Husband's Arabian Nights, translated literally from the Arabic and prepared for Household Reading by Justin Huntley McCarthy."—Hobart Pasha's reminiscences will be published by Longman & Co. under the title "Sketches of My Life."

#### ART NOTES.

THE Instruction Committee of the Academy of the Fine Arts has this week issued a supplement to its circular recently noticed in this column, announcing the establishment of a portrait class. This marks another departure from the theory on which academy instruction was formerly based, the theory, in brief, that as the greater includes the less, study should be directed to mastery of the figure. A painter who can represent the figure can represent anything. Having won the key to all the mystery, and the secret of all success, special endeavors to acquire skill in this or that particular department are unnecessary. So much for theory. In practice there has been a tendency noted to introduce special work, color studies, still-life studies and others, and now comes the portrait class, which may be regarded as a virtual abandonment of a position long held by the Academy alone.

Mr. Bernhard Uhle, who takes charge of the portrait class, stands at the head of his guild in Philadelphia. His drawing, his color, his technique, his methods, his receipts are the best that thorough training in the first schools of the world can impart to an apt, conscientious and industrious student. He knows all about portrait painting, and, furthermore, has the ability to impart information, without which a teacher is like a blind man who may be able to feel his own way but cannot direct another. It has been said that Mr. Uhle's portraits lack subtlety of expression and that spiritual quality which evinces the touch of genius. It is not necessary to admit or to deny the justness of this criticism in considering his fitness for his new position. He does not undertake to impart genius to his pupils. If they happily discover the divine gift, he may make great painters of them; if not, he will help them to use such talent as they have to best advantage.

Mr. John Sartain is sending out his circular as chief of the Department of Fine Arts in the American Exhibition in London. This exhibition is to be held at Earlscourt, a park of 26 acres, in the heart of London, opening next May and closing the following October. The Fine Arts building is to be a fire proof structure of glass and iron, apart from the other buildings; and special tracks will be laid to the door so that but one handling will be required. Mr. Sartain has sent out specifications for the interior arrangement of the galleries, and the building will be ready before the close of the year. It is intended to afford wall space for two thousand pictures, and suitable exhibits will be also received and arranged for decorative effect. The exhibition authorities assume all costs of transportation, hanging, care, insurance and return if unsold, and there is no cost to the contributor save a commission in case of sale.

Beside sending out his circular Mr. Sartain is making a personal appeal to the artists with whom he is acquainted, including all the leading painters, and is daily receiving assurances of cordial support. The National Academy of Design has charge of the movement in New York City, and competent committees of the most distinguished American artists abroad have supervision of affairs in London, in Paris and in Munich.

Eastman Johnson's portrait of Secretary of the Treasury Manning has been pronounced by the directors of the Commercial Bank, for whom it was painted, to be an admirable likeness. It is also characterized by artistic judgment as one of the finest works the painter has yet produced. Mr. Johnson himself thinks well of it according to the report of a gentleman who recently met him. "I met the artist at Bar Harbor," he said, "and he too is evidently very much pleased with the work." The picture is half length and life size, and shows the bust and hands. It will be placed among the paintings that already adorn the walls of the bank, and in point of excellence will not be surpassed by any.

The German Emperor has bestowed the undermentioned distinctions on the following English artists who have sent works to the Great Exhibition of Art at Berlin this year:—The Great Gold Medal for Art on Mr. Herkomer, Mr. Ouseless, and Sir J. Millais; the Great Gold Medal for Science on Sir Frederick Leighton; the Small Gold Medal for Art on Mr. Reid and Richmond, the painters, and on Messrs. Thornycroft and Gilbert, the sculptors. An honorable mention has been awarded to Messrs. Goodall and Yeames.

The Rome correspondent of the *Pesther Lloyd* reports that Count Politi Flaminii, a well-known collector of autographs, has just come into possession of a number of most important documents concerning Michael Angelo. The collection contains a duplicate of a contract between Michael Angelo and Pope Leo X., preserved in the British Museum, as well as some hitherto unpublished memoirs in the artist's own hand, and letters from Pope Clement VII., Cosmoli Medici, and a voluminous correspondence between Michael Angelo and his nephew Leonardo Buonarotti. Of particular interest are a number of letters of Michael Angelo's father, Ludovico Buonarotti, showing his appreciation of his son's art, as well as the filial devotion of the great master.

## SCIENCE NOTES.

PROF. McGEE, who went south immediately after the principal shock to observe the Charleston earthquake, has an article in the current issue of *Science* detailing many curious facts coming under his observation, but notably free from theorizing, and admitting that the apparent discrepancies among the observed facts render any statement of the origin or direction of motion of the disturbance as yet uncertain. Prof. McGee was on the spot at the time of the shock which was said by the inhabitants to be next in severity to that of August 31, and he thus describes it: "During the first two-thirds of its period, the vibration appeared to be directly vertical; that a wrenching, torsional motion, turning objects in the direction of the sun, followed; and then this was succeeded by a few gentle east-and-west rolls. The movements were identical in all the higher shocks, when of sufficient duration to permit of observation, save in intensity. Ordinarily, however, the higher shocks were simply spasmodic quivers of but an instant's duration, the direction of which it was impossible to determine. The shocks were invariably accompanied by sensibly simultaneous detonations resembling slightly muffled thunder-peals or heavy cannonading, commonly compared by the older residents, who remembered the bombardment of Charleston, to the booming of 'siege-guns' a mile or two away; but the detonations were three or four times as frequent as the tremors. It may be mentioned that no two individuals, even among trained observers, agreed as to the direction whence the sound came." A curious fact which Prof. McGee reports is that an area of some size between Charleston and Ten-Mile Hill was almost entirely unaffected by the shock, tall brick smoke-stacks being left without the slightest signs of injury. The direction of displacement in Charleston was principally north and south, but so many exceptions to this general rule were noted as to make it impossible to state with confidence anything about the direction of the shocks as a whole. Not less curious than any of these is the fact that at Charleston, Ten-Mile Hill, and Summerville; places say ten and twenty miles apart in the order named, the disturbance assumed three totally different forms. At Summerville the principal effects were crushing of structures in the vertical direction, and the formation of fissures with the outflow of a considerable volume of water; at Ten-Mile Hill, half-way between that point and Charleston, the principal effects were local deformation of the surface and the extravasation of a great volume of sand-laden water, with combined crushing and lateral displacement of structures; and in Charleston the predominant effects were lateral displacement in various directions (without vertical crushing) and overthrow of structures, torsional displacement and overturning in different directions of monuments, together with some fissuring of the surface and the extravasation of small quantities of water.

The Committee on Disinfectants of the American Public Health Association calls attention in its report to a distinction which is not always accurately enough observed between disinfectants—substances which destroy germs—and simple antisepsics—which prevent their development. Many of the preparations put on the market as disinfectants are in reality only antisepsics. While practically the words disinfectant, in its strict sense, and germicide, are considered to mean the same thing, so long as it is not proved that all infections are developed from germs, we must regard "disinfectant" as a word of more general significance than germicide. But, as a matter of fact, those agents which by laboratory experiments have been proved to be the most potent germicides have also been shown to be the most reliable disinfectants. While antisepic agents may fail to fulfil the stronger purpose of disinfectants, they are known to exercise a restraining influence on the development of disease-germs, and their use during epidemics is recommended, when masses of organic material in the vicinity of human habitations can not be completely destroyed or removed, or disinfected. A substance of this kind is sulphate of iron, or copperas, which, while it does not destroy the vitality of disease-germs or the infecting power of material containing them, is a very valuable antisepic, the low price of which makes it one of the most available agents for the arrest of putrefactive decomposition. While an antisepic agent is not necessarily a disinfectant, all disinfectants are antisepsics; for putrefactive decomposition is due to the development of germs of the same class as that to which disease-germs belong, and the agents which destroy the latter also destroy the bacteria of putrefaction when brought in contact with them in sufficient quantity, or restrain their development when present in smaller amounts. Antisepsics are a poor substitute for cleanliness.

The use of petroleum for fuel on steamboats is said to be rapidly extending in California, where coal is much higher in proportion to the price of oil than in the east. The large ferry-steamer *Oakland*, which is running between San Francisco and the

Oakland mole, on the Southern Pacific Company route, is to be laid up soon for about six weeks to have new machinery put in so as to burn petroleum instead of coal. This fuel saves the wages of several firemen, as but one or two men are necessary in the fire-room. For a year or more past, the Southern Pacific Company have been using it on some of the ferry-boats with success. The *Thoroughfare* and *Piedmont*, among the large ones, have demonstrated the success of the fuel. The *Julia*, running between South Vallejo and Junction, has been burning oil for some time. A move of the hand regulates the flow of petroleum, which is kept at a burning temperature by a pipe of hot steam running within the oil-conducting pipe. The oil reaching the furnace is thrown into spray and burns with great fierceness. The oil generally used is a refuse from the refinery, thick and black, not ignitable until heated to a high temperature. It is brought from Alameda to South Vallejo, and the steamer receives enough in five minutes to last all day. From 500 to 600 gallons are used each day.

There have been various reports circulated in the newspapers lately about the condition of the Central Park obelisk, which represented that the coating of paraffine which was applied some time ago was not effective in arresting the scaling of the stone, which was still going on as rapidly as ever. To ascertain the truth of these rumors an expert examination of the obelisk has been recently made, which seems to remove all cause of anxiety on this score. Mr. R. M. Goffal, the examiner, says, in his report to the Superintendent of Public Parks, "I found that the paraffine compound remains as fixed in its position within the stone as upon the day the work was completed, perfectly filling up the pores of the stone and entirely protecting it against the absorption of water. The indentations remain in exactly the same condition as when they were treated last September. In accordance with instructions a great deal of the surface was left hollow and cracked and was successfully treated in that condition. If all the hollow and cracked surface had been removed the obelisk would have lost from 2 to 3 tons, in addition to the 780 pounds already removed. Since the application of the paraffine no fragments of stone have fallen from the obelisk, and the progress of decay has been checked, because it is protected from the absorption of water, and cold and frost cannot act upon it to the disintegration of its surface."

M. Tissandier, the aeronaut, and M. Nadar, the well known Parisian photographer, made a balloon ascent from Auteuil on July 2, 1886, at 1.20 p. m., and descended about 7.10 p. m., after a journey of 110 miles. The altitude reached was not over 5,200 feet, and during the voyage M. Nadar took not less than thirty photographs of the instantaneous kind. Of these there were about a dozen which are said to be by far the finest specimens ever obtained from a balloon. They comprise two views of Versailles, showing in plan the palace and one part of the gardens from a height of 2,500 feet. Another is a view of Sevres above the porcelain factory from a height of 1,900 feet. A third gives a view of a quarter of the town of Belleme (Orne) from a height of 2,000; and others give views of the little town of St. Remy (Sarthe) and its environs. The height in some of the latter cases was 3,800 feet. The time of exposure for the gelatino-bromide plates was one two-hundred-and-fiftieth of a second. The photographs have been enlarged by M. Nadar with a new kind of Eastman paper, and the fineness of the detail shown is remarkable.

The report of the Geological Survey of the State of Pennsylvania, in reference to the re-survey of the Pittsburgh coal regions, gives the following estimate of the amount of the deposits: The Pittsburgh region has an outspread of the Pittsburgh coal bed, fifty miles long by fifty miles wide, within the limits of the State. In the northwestern part of this area, the bed is two or three feet thick, increasing in thickness eastward and southward to six feet of good coal at Pittsburgh, ten feet up the Monongahela and twelve feet up the Youghiogheny. What the thickness of the bed may be underneath the uplands of Washington and Greene counties, we now know by the new gas wells. It maintains its thickness in that direction. An average of eight feet for the whole region looks like a fair one. This gives 8,000,000 tons to the square mile, and there are 2,500 square miles. Allowing one-half of the area to be interval-separating outcrops, we have then 10,000,000,000 tons remaining in this one coal bed. Allowing fifty per cent. for pillars, bad mining and waste of all kinds, we may set down its coal available for market in the future at 5,000,000,000 tons."

FEATURES IN ENGLISH FOX-HUNTING.<sup>1</sup>

WHERE there is good feeling in the county and an interest in the work, the foxes can be admirably kept up, and the Master of the hounds and his men have little trouble in finding their game. The Master is chosen entirely because of his ability to do his work, although he must be a gentleman of leisure and of means. A certain sum is paid in by the gentlemen of

<sup>1</sup>From an article, "Autumn in England," by Mrs. Lucy C. Little, in *Harper's Magazine* for October.

the hunt for its support, and anything over and above must come out of the Master's own pocket. The cleverest man at this sort of work we ever saw was one who had very little else in common with his friends and neighbors, but, as the saying is, he "kept things together" in a wonderful way. Instead of occupying his inherited property, where there was a lovely house, he lived in a small, comfortless place, entirely for the sake of superintending the kennels for himself. No order could have been more perfect than that which regulated those kennels. They were beautifully tiled, well ventilated, and as cleanly as a carefully-swept room. The hounds themselves were not only perfect in breed, but beautiful to look at, and Colonel —, I believe, cared for them more tenderly than for anything else on earth. There were some seven or eight men in charge, all of whom had the keenest interest in their work. The actual number of men needed is about six.

There must be a huntsman, and his essential quality is his voice. The hounds have to know it; and although he has, perhaps, less to do with them than any other servant on the field, yet his voice of authority must be paramount. Next come the whippers-in, or "whips," as they are sometimes called. Their duty is to keep the hounds together, and their work is real activity. Next to these men come what are called earth-stoppers, and to them is entrusted a really great responsibility. It is their duty to take care of the fox. If they perform it badly, he is not "found." The earths are the fox's hiding-places, and before the day of the meet these must be stopped, because not only would it affect the finding of fox, but in the run he might get away to one of his habitations. The idea to be carried out is that the fox shall be "found," and then chased up hill and down dale, the riders taking everything, fence or ditch, in their pursuit of this wily creature.

I remember on one occasion speaking compassionately of the animal to a man whose life had been devoted to a fox-hunting district. Although I had enjoyed my own ride, I did feel that there was some philanthropy to be exercised for the fox himself; but on expressing it, — remarked, looking at me with the most curious expression: "Why, ma'am, the foxes they wouldn't know wot to do without the 'unt. Why, they likes it, they does. It's all the fun they get out of life"—an argument that sounded irresistible: still, having seen the startled creature rise out of the wood and dash off pursued by two or three hundred people and half as many dogs, the humane sense of view had to linger.

It was, I think, on this very occasion that S—— pointed out to us the scene of one of the most famous runs ever made in the country—a place sadly significant, since there three of the riders lost their lives. The fox had been started in a wood about five miles distant, and when this awful declivity was reached, he darted down, and, under pressure of excitement, half the riders followed. The result may easily be imagined, and those who witnessed it say it was a sight that seemed to burn itself upon their minds. How any one escaped death seemed almost miraculous, but those who told the tale in calmer moments could not do so without a shudder, and the place has always gone by a name significant of that one day's adventure. S—— regarded it with a solemn kind of pride; it was much to him that the gentlemen of his county had risked their lives so nobly. The place itself presented only the aspect of a neglected hillside, the underbrush tangled, the weeds coming up in a grim sort of fashion, and nothing reaching anything but a stunted growth. It is said that everyone avoided the place, the glory of its one day's success having been all lost in the tragedy which it entailed.

Notices of the hunt are always published in the newspapers, and if one is staying at a country house, information is given more definitely. When ways and manners in any place are novel, all sorts of trifles become interesting, and I can recall a feeling of intense interest on discovering in my room at —— Manor a little card on which was printed the time and place of the next meet. Such cards of notification are sent about to every one of consequence, or any one who is likely to wish to ride.

Every one who intends to ride must appear early at the breakfast table, and the scene is a most interesting one; the pink coats are a charming variety, and make many ordinary-looking people picturesque for the time being. Only those whose station warrants them can wear pink; occasionally a well-to-do farmer may be seen thus arrayed, but in every case there is a tax of several pounds a year for wearing it; besides this there are fees to keepers and the like, and if any man's country is too well ridden over, that is to say, if a farmer's crops suffer, it is always customary to make up a purse for him. Now and then some one rebels against his ground being used, and as the laws of the hunting field are entirely unwritten ones, it is difficult to decide in such a matter; but the voice of the people is always loud against anything which interferes with the fox. I knew of one case where the animal was hunted across a lawn and garden beds, and killed almost at the door of a rectory. The rector was not a hunting man himself, but it never occurred to him to object to this intrusion. Not only does the interest taken in the sport affect the results, but the county itself makes a great difference.

The reasons, as I have suggested, are many why hunting differs in different counties, but chief among them is the scent. There are some places where, no matter how well up to their work the hounds and officials are, it is almost impossible to get a good scent. Both the climate and the ground have to do with this, and as nothing can be accomplished unless the fox is started, and as he cannot be started or "found" without the scent, it may easily be seen of what importance this is. One will see at a country house a doleful expression settling down upon more faces than one if the air be not favorable; and if a frost comes up suddenly, how wretched all the company can appear, for a frost is the death of good sport.

"There's a tone in the wind which seems clearly to say,  
We shall soon go a-hunting—hurrah, boys, hurrah!"

Whoever wishes to ride, goes to the place appointed as meeting, generally some short time in advance of the hour, but prompt on time the huntsman, the whips, and the hounds arrive. The Master's appearance is eagerly looked for, and it is a beautiful sight to see the hounds welcome him. I think the prettiest picture I ever saw connected with sport was the assembling of the South Devon pack one clear autumn morning. As the Master rode into the field, the hounds rushed forward and settled themselves on their haunches in circles around his horse. As far as the eye could see, the

country was rich and beautiful, with enough of wood, enough of meadow, enough of undulation, to make the picture well worth remembering, and in the field the hunting party were waiting their word of command. This given, off they started to "draw" the wood to the left. On this day, delightful as were all the elements—a combination which seemed to insure success—there was not a fox to be found, and it was rumored that at the next meeting what is called a "bagman" would be brought. This term is applied to a fox which is brought in a bag to the hunt, and then let out and away—a kind of hunting much despised by genuine sportsmen.

Those magical words, "in at the death!" how seldom are they used satisfactorily! But since the animal has to be run down, this is a fine sight. As a general rule, the huntsman or one of the men seizes the fox as soon as it is killed, and holds it high above the hounds, whose notes of triumph are tremendous. When it is quite certain that all have seen it, the body is thrown to the dogs and quickly devoured, the "brush," or tail, being presented to the first lady on the spot.

#### DRIFFT.

—Colorado has 800 miles of first-class irrigating canals, 3,500 miles of secondary canals and 40,000 miles of smaller ditches, which have cost in the aggregate about \$11,000,000, and will irrigate 2,200,000 acres. The largest canal is taken from the Rio del Norte. It is 98 feet wide at the top and 65 feet on the bottom, with a carrying capacity of 207,000,000 cubic feet per diem. The main line is fifty miles long and it is designed to irrigate 200,000 acres. It was constructed in four months by 5,000 men and 1,200 teams.

—An American glass manufacturer who recently visited the principal factories in Europe says he is convinced that Pittsburgh is ahead of all the European centers of the glass industry. The large sale of foreign window glass in this country he attributes, not to higher quality, but to lower prices, due to the low wages paid in Europe. The plate-glass made in this country he says, is superior in quality to French plate, and when enough factories are built in this country French importations will cease. America, he says, is far ahead of France and Belgium in the manufacture of novelties, as regards ingenuity of design, labor-saving machinery and cheap production.

—The attention paid by Miss Amelia B. Edwards, the English novelist, to the study of Egyptian Archaeology has gained her distinction. She was the first woman to receive the degree of Doctor of Laws from an American college; and as if to confirm that honor from Smith College at its last commencement, the same season brought her the title Ph. D. from Bethany College, Topeka, Kansas. Her acquaintance with the subject of the antiquities of Egypt is proven by "The Story of Tanis" in the October number of *Harper's Magazine*. The progress in exhuming the buried secrets of the Nile valley leads up to a graphic account of the work of the Egyptian Exploration Society. Tanis is identified with "Zoan," of the Old Testament. "Marvelous things did He in the sight of Egypt, in the fields of Zoan," was the Psalmist's reference to the famous city where Moses was born and bred, the scene of the plagues, and the other Exodus events—a city whose grandeur and rich history were unparalleled even by Karnac or Thebes. One of the most interesting parts of the article is a realistic description of the priestly festival celebrated by Rameses II., the Egyptian Alexander, on his return from a career of conquest, followed by the exciting narrative of the fiery destruction of the city.

—The operation of tracheotomy, says *Science*, by which an opening is made with the knife into the windpipe for the relief of membranous croup and diphtheria, seems likely to be superseded by intubation of the larynx. In this new operation a small tube is inserted through the mouth into the windpipe, and all necessity for a cutting operation is thus avoided. It is claimed by the advocates of this method of treatment that it is far easier to introduce this tube than to perform tracheotomy, and that more lives are saved than by the old operation. The statistics which are given in the medical journals go far to confirm their opinions, and, as the process is being generally introduced, but little time will be necessary to substantiate the claims made for it.

—Henry W. Gilbert, United States Consul at Trieste, in a report to the State Department, describes the condition of the petroleum trade in his consular district so far as it seems to have reference to the interests of this country. The tabulated statement of imports of petroleum, crude and refined, at the port of Trieste from the United States and Russia during the last six years, shows that up to and including 1883, the imports were exclusively from the United States. The next year 28,657 barrels and 10,609 cases were imported from Russia. The amount from the latter country has been steadily increasing up to the present time, and the importations from the United States have been steadily decreasing. At the port of Fiume, the importations of petroleum were exclusively from the United States up to and including 1883, since which time the Russian oils have been supplanting the American. Mr. Gilbert reports that the great refineries of the Austrian Empire are at Vienna, Pesth and Fiume, and that the crude oils are drawn exclusively from the United States and Russia. The product of the Fiume refineries was 325,239 barrels in 1885. The property is owned principally by the Rothschilds, and the popular expectation is that they will establish their own line of transport tank ships between Fiume and the Black Sea. In concluding his report, Mr. Gilbert says: "Considering the geographical situation of the refineries of Austria-Hungary, and the great advantage of supplying them with material from the Russian oil fields by means of tank-cars and tank vessels, it becomes still more difficult for the American exporter to compete. The Rothschilds having refineries also in France and Spain, the importance of the purchase of the Russian properties referred to above should cause American exporters some anxiety for the trade in those countries. I have it from good authority that reservoirs for the reception of crude and refined petroleum are soon to be erected at Trieste by the 'Nobel Company,' the oils arriving in 'tank-vessels' and then being transported inland in tank-cars. I can but remark that unless American exporters can make it possible to place upon the markets of Trieste and Fiume petroleum of a better quality than the late shipments, and at a lower price, I see but little prospect of their retaining even the present portion of the trade."

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